

# ANNUAL REPORT 2006



**STRENGTHENING  
PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION  
IS TOWARD  
THE HUMAN RIGHTS**



**Community Development Association (CDA)**





## **CDA's Vision**

A society united through its people centered democracy by good governance which is socially just and free from all forms of discrimination. Human rights are established and the communities are economically productive within an ecologically balanced environment.

## **CDA's Mission**

We will work with today's and tomorrow's poor and disadvantaged in the North of Bangladesh. Together we will build institutions to enable fair livelihoods & promote access to the market, address human rights, promote gender equality, and challenge ecological, social & cultural barriers.



গ্রামীণ কৃষি শ্রমজীবী মানুষের সারা বছর খাদ্য নিশ্চয়তার লক্ষ্যে  
বছরে কমপক্ষে ২০০ কর্ম দিবস কাজের গ্যারান্টি স্কিম চালু করতে হবে

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**Community Development Association (CDA)**

Upa-Shahar, Blich No : 1, House No: 51, Dinajpur-5200

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## ANNUAL REPORT 2006

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## COMMENTS FROM CHAIRPERSON



For Community Development Association 2006 was the time of mainstreaming its internal program according to its five year strategic plan 2005-2009. Institution building at the grass roots level is the core program of CDA. Its 2006 achievements reflect that the Peoples Organisation has played an integral role in the village based development such as, developing partnership with local government, partnership with government and NGOs, which indicates a true participatory development towards a new era. The whole process has unfolded some development issues which are crucial for the future planning.

CDA's vision of people-centred democracy and good governance is now palpable to the Members of Peoples Organisation as well as to the staff members of CDA and gives a feeling that it is possible to create such environment.

It is important to mention that the Advocacy Campaigns which were conducted during this period and the remarkable '200 man days employment guarantee scheme' for Agricultural labours and the resulting demands it created in land related issues among the ethnic minorities are the most prominent achievements. No doubt CDA has been successfully raising demands to reform the policy towards food security and employment both locally and nationwide.

During this arduous journey of CDA, Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF) and Save the Children (UK), were the two very dependable companions along with the CDA's oldest friends, BRAC, ALRD, CAMPE and GK.

2006 was the year to create better understanding for the next steps towards changing perspectives. I applaud the contribution of the members of CDA's governing body, staff members of CDA and the members of people's organisation to make an organization-wide positive changes. I would like to extend my sincere gratitude and appreciation to the members of CDA's General Body and Executive Council, Government officials, Members of Parliament, Ministers, Local level leaders and most importantly the leadership and staff members of CDA for their cooperation, support and diligence in taking the CDA vision and mission forward.

With best regards

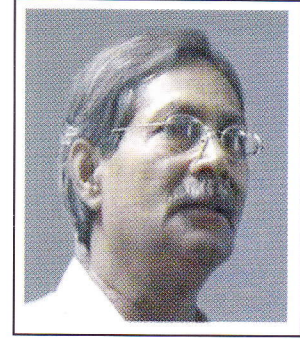


Dr. Halida Hanum Akhter (PHD)  
Chair Person, CDA



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## MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



The Planned achievements during the past several years are capitalized by CDA and inspired us to consolidate its activities requiring a quality improvement in 2006. As a result many village-based Peoples Organisations (POs) are now working independently and being characterized as free standing organisations. These grass-root level micro-organisations are able to establish a support mechanism by their own efforts and to build institutionalization process of self-help initiative. Now they have got enough capacity to contact with the different service providers and public institutions on a regular basis. In this way, gradually, these POs are able to establish and promote convergence relation among the GOs+NGOs+POs/CBOs moving forward to implement the several need based partnership projects within their constituency level with a view to ensuring Fundamental Human Rights as envisioned by CDA from the decades.

Out of total Fundamental Human Rights Ensuring Right to Food & Employment of Poor People (ERF&EPP) is also a project of CDA in a holistic approach which leads to mobilize the people for building united efforts, ensuring participation and access to the public resources, building their own wealthy village to people centered constituency level for creating the Good Governance and employment opportunity in a broad sense.

In terms of eradication of Hunger and Poverty from the rural context so many issues and policies are being raised and voiced by the PO members continuously during the year. In addition the issues in relation with the plain land Adibashies (Indigenous People) alongwith their land issue are one of the most significant campaign by the POs in which CDA facilitated its role very effectively. Among others the POs protested against the corruption during the period of land survey at the CDA's working areas in 2006. All together these village based Peoples Organisations (POs) are actively mobilizing a demand to form A National law commission for the rural landless Agril-labour with a view to design the policies on 200 mandays Employment Guarantee Scheme for ensuring Right to Food and for Health Rights. Such a popular campaign already influenced the policy makers at the National level as well as among the international agencies. On the other hand CDA deserves the credentials in implementing the Child Protection: Community Mechanism and National Policy which has been almost succeeded as desired in association with the partnership of SC-UK. CDA is more concerned with the rights of children, women and ethnic minorities forstoring peoples mobilization to protect them in its working areas round the year.

I would like to express my gratitude and thanks to DFID-CARE-MJF, BSAF-TDH Netherlands, ALRD, CAMPE, SARPV, ABILIS Foundation, BRAC, GK, PPRC, FNB and all others for their kind support and cooperation. Thanks to my fellow PO members and the colleagues with me during the year. Moreover thanks to the government officials, NGO affairs Bureau, Bankers, Local MPs & Honorable Ministers of People's Republic of Bangladesh who has contributed their supports to CDA for the poor people of this region. However the new days are coming with new ideas of the PO members through villagization-a peaceful world is possible.

With many best wishes

Shah I Mobin Jinnah.  
Executive Director. (CDA)



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CDA made significant achievements in the capacity building of its PO's in 2006 through the implementation of ERF & EPP which is fundamental to the delivery of its strategic plan for the period 2005 - 2009. The general expansion of the Institution Building (IB) programme was targeted at CDA's existing working area, in particular reconstructing the existing PO's, to maximize the impact of limited support. The majority of the IB programme activities have been delivered through CDA's "Ensuring the Right to Food and Employment of Poor People" (ERF & EPP) project which has been supported by funding assistance from Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF).

CDA has taken measures to reconstruct its Micro Credit Programme with consultative assistance from Buro Tangail. The learnings and recommendations highlighted by the consultant are being formulated into a pilot programme in the working areas of the Dinajpur sadar field offices. In turn, the learnings from the pilot programme will be rolled out to CDA's other working areas in the future.

CDA's Disabled Effort for Self Help (DESH) project was successfully completed in 2006. Subsequently, CDA has taken the successful elements of the project and integrated them into CDA's core programme structure. In particular, the Institution Building Programme objectives have been reviewed and now incorporate some of the former project activities.

Continuing on from its work in 2005 CDA, in conjunction with the Federation of PO's (FPO's), was active in its advocacy work in respect to campaigning to ensure a Government led scheme to ensure a guaranteed minimum 200 man-days employment for the rural poor. To ensure CDA makes learnings from the context, situational analysis activities were implemented by the social research desk.

The child protection: community mechanism and national policy is a successful project for CDA with partnership assistance from Save the Children (UK) and Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF). The project has been extended for a further three years. CDA is increasingly concerned with the rights of children and women. In an effort to prevent child & women trafficking CDA conducted seminars and workshops with various stakeholders including Government and Policy makers. CDA also introduced a Child Protection Policy in its working area as well as for the protection of its beneficiaries.

Based on the above achievements, 2006 was a successful year for 2006. A number of activities will be continued into the next year to ensure a greater impact in the future.

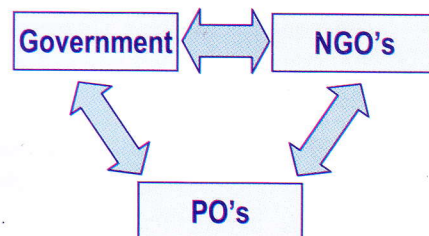


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## PREFACE

A key constraint in the development of Bangladesh is often acknowledged to be that of poor governance and weak institutions. There is increasing political instability and undue political influence on all levels of society. There is a poor governance climate; the state bureaucracy is inefficient and self serving. Corruption and crime are increasing. There is weak local government and at village level people have limited access to the power structures and hence little or no scope to contribute to the social, economic and political context.

CDA has undertaken a responsibility to initiate an inclusive development process through which it facilitates a partnership between peoples government and Non Governmental Organisations. CDA's principle role in this respect is to strengthen the People's Organisations (PO's) and enhance their capacity for negotiation. Through this approach the PO's are able to build three way partnerships. CDA believes that the organizations themselves will become a catalyst for change.



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The institutionalizing efforts of the Peoples Organisations are being acknowledged by several Government service providing agencies at the local level. This results in an effective convergence mechanism which ensures peoples participation in a mutual decision making process, defining an alternative support system for the grass roots people.

There are five tiers in CDA's Governance structure starting at the primary para based samities which are federated at village level into Peoples Organisations (PO's). These are in turn federated into Union Coordination Committees (UCC's), Thana based Co-odination Committees (TCC) and Federation of PO's (FPO's). The Peoples Organisation is a true federation in the sense that all the samity members are also PO members. At the higher levels there are committees representing the members of the respective organizations.

Membership of CDA's groups is open to all poor families. It is estimated that 60% of families are in this category and so are eligible for membership. To ensure integration, the remaining 40% are invited to participate in selected activities for their common interest.

Currently the Institution Building programme is operating in 6 Upazillas of Dinajpur (Birol, Kaharol, Birgonj) & Thakurgaon (Pirgonj, Horipur & Ranisonkoil) Districts. In addition CDA is working in Dinajpur sadar Upazilla with 10 disabled groups and the microcredit programme. Finally, CDA works in the 8 northern districts namely Dinajpur, Rangpur, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Panchagarh, Gaidandha, Thakurgaon & Nilphamari to implement it Project Child Protection: community mechanism & national policy partnership with Save the Children (UK).

### PO MEMBERSHIP ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

- ❑ People aged between 18-50 years
- ❑ Owners of 2 acres of land or less
- ❑ Marginal farmers
- ❑ Share croppers / landless agricultural labour
- ❑ Low income earners, unemployed or partially employed
- ❑ Physically handicapped and disabled
- ❑ Future poor
- ❑ Assetless poor



## INSTITUTION BUILDING

### INTRODUCTION:

Institution building is CDA's core programme. It is the foundation on which the other programmes are supported. The basis of Institution Building is centred around and implemented through an infrastructure of village based organizations. At the lowest level (Para level) there are groups known as Samities. These are federated into more powerful village level Peoples Organisations (POs). In turn these are federated at Union, Thana and constituency level.

### INSTITUTION BUILDING PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE

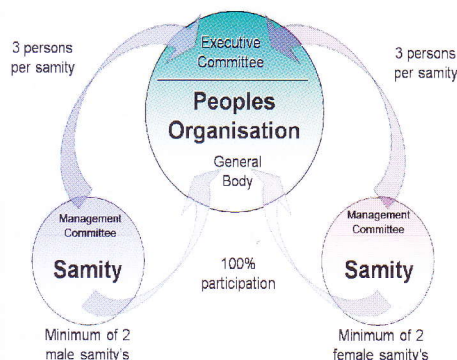
□ District Coverage:	2
□ Upazilla Coverage:	6
□ Union Coverage:	69
□ Village covered:	704
□ Family Coverage:	2,275
□ Para Based Samities:	2,074
□ Male:	944
□ Female:	1,130
□ Samity Members:	43,955
□ Male:	19,877
□ Female:	24,078
□ Village Based POs:	435
□ Separated POs:	177
□ Union Coordination Committee:	50
□ Thana Coordination Committee:	6
□ Federation of POs:	

Building the capacity of the Peoples Organizations is fundamental to the success of CDA's programmes. CDA works with the groups to build their internal capacity from newly formed & highly dependent bodies to strong, independent, self sustaining organizations through a process of organizational development & change. The groups are not only instrumental for programme delivery but they are also a mechanism leading towards the empowerment of group members.

It is also the mechanism for the people to form linkages & partnerships and so create a united and powerful process for change with the Aim of Empower the poor people to achieve their rights. CDA's Institution Building programme is implemented to a large extent through its "Ensuring Right to Food and Employment of Poor People" (ERF & EPP) supported by Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF). The projects primary focus is ensuring food rights through the right to employment.

## Institution Building

### ♦ The samity & PO infrastructure



### Activities of 2006:

The main focus of the Institution Building Programme in 2006 was the capacity enhancement of the POs. For this purpose, CDA facilitated the following activities:

- PO Concept Internalization workshop
- PO Strategic Planning workshop (Field Based)
- PO Separation ceremony
- CCC Meeting
- TCC Meeting
- UCC Meeting
- Exposure Visit for PO leader
- LGO, NGO, PO & Civil Society Meeting.
- Activist Group Formation.
- Upazilla level mobilization events
- Constituency level mobilization.
- Networking & alliance building meeting





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## LOCAL RESOURCE MOBILIZATION ACHIEVEMENTS BY THE PO'S

- ❑ VGF (Nos.): 5,095
- ❑ VGD (Nos.): 42
- ❑ Palli Rationing (Nos.): 430
- ❑ Pond (Acres): 7.0
- ❑ Land (Acres.): 201.4
- ❑ Road Side Plantation (KM): 45
- ❑ Winter Cloths (Nos): 2,033
- ❑ Disabled Allowance (Nos.): 98

## EMPLOYMENT CREATION THROUGH PO INITIATIVES

- ❑ Fisheries & Poultry (Nos.): 541
- ❑ Food for Work (Nos.): 28
- ❑ Textile Sewing (Nos.): 299
- ❑ Rickshaw Van Project (Nos.): 206
- ❑ Road Side Plantation (Nos.): 28
- ❑ Small Trade (Nos.): 20

## Outputs achieved in relation to IB programme activities:

- ❑ PO members are trained in internal governance and project management.
- ❑ Policy and guidelines created for the formation and implementation of activists groups.
- ❑ PO members have increased understanding of the state's responsibilities towards fundamental Human rights.
- ❑ GO, NGO, CBO & Civil Society are sensitized to the specific issue's.
- ❑ Awareness is increased at Samitee level in respect to Economic, Cultural, Ecological, Social, Gender related and Human rights issues.
- ❑ PO leaders have increased their skills by participating in special trainings such as Advanced leadership skills, Advocacy, Strategic planning and Strategic rights based training.
- ❑ POs are capable of implementing their Strategic Plans and of self monitoring & evaluation.
- ❑ Staff members are able to recommend areas for specific focus and action.
- ❑ Community level awareness is increased on Economic, Cultural, Ecological, Social, Gender related and Human rights issues.





- Dynamic Leadership is increased at PO level through effective participation in Day observations, Rally Gatherings, Mobilizations, Mediation and village meetings.
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- Dynamic Leadership is increased at PO level through effective participation in Day observations, Rally Gatherings, Mobilizations, Mediation and village meetings.
- Networks and Alliances built up between CDA and Other Local NGOs
  - CARITAS, ALRD, RDRS, ELCOP, CAMPE
- Partnership Building :
  - CDA & CDA's POs
  - CDA & SCUK
  - CDA & BRAC
- One village is declared as an 'Early marriage free village' which has been materialised by PO.
- Fund raising (PO level savings creation) initiatives are executed by POs.
- PO volunteers are trained on Office Management to facilitate the PO offices.
- Formation of groups for Disabled persons under the POs.
- PO level cultural groups are formed.
- Convergence Building:
  - CDA - PO - LGOs.
  - CDA - INGOs - GO
- The PO Coordination committee has organised a rally gathering to protest against the selection process for the allocation of VGF, Old age, Widow, and Disabled allowances / cards by union parishad and submitted memorandum to the UNO against corruption & crisis.
- PO's have submitted Memorandum to their MPs to demand an annual 200 Man-days employment guarantee scheme.
- PO members protested against land grabbers.
- Cotton Farmers / Adibashis established tenancy rights.

## DOULATPUR WILL BE FREE FROM EARLY MARRIAGE



Early marriage, multiple marriage and dowry are common practices in the villages in the northern part of Bangladesh. Doulatpur is one such village in Birgonj thana of Dinajpur District where the majority of the villagers are particularly poor as well as being illiterate. These villagers were not aware of detrimental consequences of early marriage until the intervention of the People's organisation who actively made an intervention to prevent an early marriage and then took measures to ensure the village was free from further early marriages.



This is the story of 12 year old Hasina. Hasina dropped out of school during her primary education. Despite being at the age where she should have been reading, playing and enjoying her childhood, her parents decided it was time for her to marry and made preparations for the event. Hasina's parents had little understanding of their daughters expectation's or the inappropriateness of the upcoming marriage.

They made arrangements for her to marry her maternal cousin, Jiarul, and a date was fixed. The parents of the couple fixed a dowry of 12 thousand taka.

Rasida, an EC member of Doulatpur PO got to

hear of the forthcoming marriage. She informed the other members of the EC during a training session. Subsequently, just 2 days before the marriage, all the members of the PO went to the Hasina's home to tell her parents to stop the marriage. At first Hasina's mother was angry and argued with the PO members but eventually the parents began to understand the negative impacts of an early marriage and the marriage was stopped. Rasida is now in the first year of the NFPE school which is jointly run by CDA & BRAC.

Following on from the events surrounding Rasida, the PO consulted with the Local UP Chairman and other members and then announced the village free from further early marriages.

## PO RECEIVES LEASE OF IRRIGATION PROJECT

I am Mukul Hossain, Treasurer of Bansbari PO which formed in January 2003. Our PO is situated in Bansbari village which is in Bansbari Union of Ranisankoil Upazilla. Our PO members have received training in many different subjects including Organisational Development & Management, Financial management, Leadership & communication and partnership development and management. After receiving the Partnership management training, the participants shared their learnings at a PO meeting. We realised that we had an opportunity to implement partnership projects with the Government, Non Government and private organisations.

Initially we recovered the Deep Water pump in our

village which was available on an annual lease through Borendro Bohumukhi Unnoyan Project. Traditionally it would have been leased out to the elites of the villages but we realised the potential for our PO to take the lease in two specific areas.

Firstly, credit could be negotiated for the pump to supply water to the poor to irrigate crops. Secondly, the revenue from the pump would be a source of sustainability for the PO. The PO members made the decision to apply for the lease on the pump.

We started communication with Borendro Bohumukhi Unnoyan Project which resulted in the successful application for 2006. We now maintain

the pump which has created employment for 1 person. Sixty four farmers also benefit from the initiative. The cost of the lease and the subsequent profits will be shared by 52 families.

We hope that our PO will take on more and more projects in the future through which new opportunities for employment will be opened and we will be able to eradicate poverty from our village.





## HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (HRD)

There is a kinship between the concept of education and development. It is CDA's preference to work with those who and act for social and human development. CDA believes that education will help develop people's physical and mental independence, hence increasing their self confidence and enhancing their innovative skills which will capacitate them in controlling their livelihood. This varies from the traditional approach to education which limits peoples independent thought capacity, increasing their dependency on each others and hence creating unemployment.

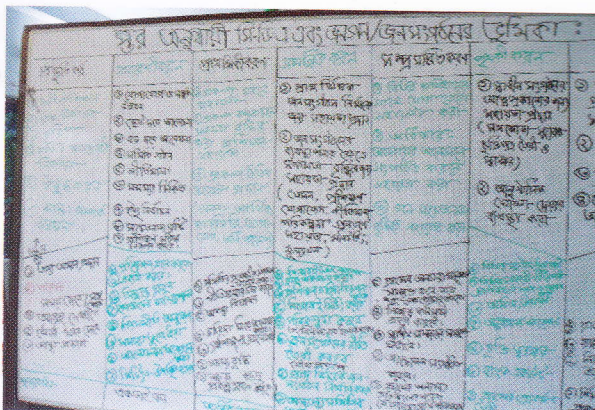
### TRAINING PRINCIPLES:

- ❑ Learner Centered
- ❑ Problems & Situation based
- ❑ Need Based
- ❑ Experienced based
- ❑ Flexible
- ❑ Democratic & Participatory
- ❑ Result & Action oriented
- ❑ Respect to values & culture
- ❑ Team work
- ❑ Novelty in thoughts

We believe that everything people learn through CDA training programmes will be useful in their development. The objective of development is to provide a self-governance system, free from ignorance and limitation. We want the assurance that education will make people independent and increase their capability and creativity. It is not possible to achieve this in our traditional educational system, therefore CDA is determined to introduce an alternative system of education. To ensure a productive environment this education is associated with learning as we also believe people will learn through their own interest, facilitators and trainees will learn from each other and the highest educational facilities will be delivered to all. Everyone is treated as an equal, there are planned activities and good practices are observed in a secure environment.

### Professional Commitment

Our professional challenge is to provide an effective and qualitative training service at a minimum cost. As facilitators it is our commitment to enable people to internalize their learning through effective methods, techniques, processes, approaches and to sharpen the knowledge of the participants enabling them to use their understanding of their potential towards their development.



In order to yield the best training course outputs the training principles described below are honoured.

### Experience & Components

Over the last 19 years CDA has continuously worked with various organizations and individuals in the development sector. According to the needs of the training team, CDA has participated in training facilitated by nationally and internationally recognized organizations to provide further skill development. In addition, CDA liaises with and takes suggestion and coaching from various major national and internationally recognized organizations and individuals.

Since its inception, CDA's training department has provide training to 3,500 staff & workers of 76 other organizations in addition to the beneficiaries of 700 of its own village based peoples organizations. During its long experience, CDA has acquired a specialty in Institution Building, Social Mobilization, Peoples organizations and social movement, Gender, Disaster Management and peoples Advocacy

### TRAINING PROVIDED TO THE PO'S

❑ ODM Training:	70 POs
❑ Leadership & Communication	61 Pos
❑ Partnership Development & Management Training:	36 POs
❑ Advocacy Training for PO activist group:	36 POs
❑ Advanced Leadership Training for PO activist group:	50 POs
❑ Project Management Training for PO project committee:	50 POs
❑ Financial Management Training for PO leaders:	50 POs
❑ Rights Based Training for PO activist group:	50 POs
❑ PO Volunteer Training:	50 POs
❑ Office Management Training for PO volunteer:	103 POs
❑ Exposure Visit for PO leaders:	50 POs
❑ Strategic Planning Workshop for POs:	50 POs
❑ Partnership Process Development for Separated POs:	56 POs



## RESULTS OF PO TRAINING

### Organisation Development & Management (ODM) Training

- ❑ Most of the trained POs are now practicing By-laws and maintain files, documents & regulations
- ❑ Meetings are organized and issues discussed.
- ❑ Communication is made with other offices

### Leadership & Communication

- ❑ Trained POs are more capable to solve conflict within their village
- ❑ Representation in various forums
- ❑ Acquisition of local resource from the Union Local Govt. Office

### Partnership Development & Management & Partnership Process:

- ❑ Identifying Development Partners
- ❑ Discuss & co-ordinate with Partners
- ❑ Capacity to implement Partnership projects

### Advocacy Training and Advance Leadership:

- ❑ Identifying with Local, National & International Issues
- ❑ Liaison & discuss with Local Govt. representatives in order to establish their rights

### Project Management:

- ❑ Identifying projects
- ❑ Implementing projects for employment creation.

### Financial Management:

- ❑ Financial transactions within the Organization
- ❑ Bank transactions
- ❑ Practicing financial policy

### PO Volunteer Training:

- ❑ PO Offices maintained
- ❑ Assisting POs Executives Committees
- ❑ Facilitating services on a needs basis

### RESULTS OF STAFF TRAINING:

#### Basic Training for Staff Members:

- ❑ Conceptual clarity in respect to Organization, Project & Programme
- ❑ Staff practice Organizational Policies, System & Values

#### Training of Trainers:

- ❑ Conceptual clarity on training related terminologies
- ❑ Staff perform TNA & Curriculum Development
- ❑ Staff conduct & facilitating trainings, seminars, orientations & workshops
- ❑ Staff prepare training reports & records

#### Training of Facilitators:

- ❑ Conceptual clarity on training related terminologies
- ❑ Staff perform TNA & Curriculum Development
- ❑ Staff conduct & facilitating trainings, seminars, orientations & workshops
- ❑ Staff prepare training reports & records
- ❑ Effective communication with POs
- ❑ Rapport building with PO members
- ❑ Timely execution of activities

### IMPACT AT LOCAL & NATIONAL LEVEL

- ❑ Self-Reputation at community level
- ❑ Greater unity amongst the Hard-Core Poor
- ❑ Conflict resolution at local community level
- ❑ Establishing the rights from GO, NGO & LGO (VGF, VGD & Latrine)
- ❑ Employment Creation
- ❑ Access to power structure (School, High School, Madrasha, Union Parisad, Trade Union etc.)
- ❑ Possession & use of Khas Land through Movement
- ❑ Acceptance & Influence of women leadership among the community
- ❑ Sanctuary for the Hard-core poor
- ❑ Income Generating Activities increased amongst the women resulting in asset ownership & mitigation of the domestic violence
- ❑ Increased use of organic fertilizer
- ❑ Protest against injustice, torture & discriminations
- ❑ Reduction of maternal death
- ❑ Bargaining for their rights with GO, NGO & LGO
- ❑ Common diseases reduced within the community
- ❑ Nourishment of Children, Vitamin A capsule campaign & the service of adolescent girls



# গ্রামীণ কৃষি শ্রমজীবী মানুষের সারা বছর খাদ্য নিশ্চয়তার লক্ষ্যে বছরে কমপক্ষে ২০০ কর্ম দিবস কাজের গ্যারান্টি কিম্বা চালু করতে হবে

## Advocacy Training for Staff Members:

- ▣ Issue identification within the community
- ▣ Conceptual idea on advocacy
- ▣ Plan & strategy setting
- ▣ Identification of Local, National & International Issues
- ▣ Liaison & discussion with Local Govt. representatives for establishment of Rights
- ▣ Demonstration & Submission of Memorandum to Policy Makers
- ▣ Signature Campaigns & Poster Campaign
- ▣ Preparation of action plans

## Self Monitoring & Evaluation:

- ▣ Conceptual clarity on self-monitoring Tools
- ▣ Preparation of monitoring tools for personal activities relating to organizational objectives

## Financial Management Training:

- ▣ Conceptual clarity on training related terminologies
- ▣ Staff perform TNA & Curriculum Development
- ▣ Staff conduct & facilitating trainings, seminars, orientations & workshops
- ▣ Staff prepare training reports & records

## Strategic Planning Training:

- ▣ Conceptual clarity on training related terminologies
- ▣ Staff perform TNA & Curriculum Development
- ▣ Staff conduct & facilitating trainings, seminars, orientations & workshops
- ▣ Staff prepare training reports & records
- ▣ Staff facilitate curriculum Development workshops
- ▣ Conceptual clarity on training related terminologies
- ▣ Staff perform TNA & Curriculum Development
- ▣ Staff conduct & facilitating trainings, seminars, orientations & workshops
- ▣ Staff prepare training reports & records

## TRAINING PROVIDED TO CDA'S STAFF

▣ Basic Training for Staff:	44 staff members
▣ Training of Trainers	44 staff members
▣ Training of Facilitators:	44 staff members
▣ Advocacy Training for staff members:	17 staff members
▣ Self Monitoring & Evaluation	21 staff members
▣ Financial Management	22 staff members
▣ Strategic Planning	41 staff members
▣ Curriculum Development Workshop	22 staff members

## CDA Staff Members Training Received From Other Organisations:

Name of Training	Organized by
Advocacy	Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF).
Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation	CARE Bangladesh
Primary Education Internalization : Advocacy	INTERACTION
Computerisation	BWCCI HUMBER
Good Governance & Human Rights	VSO
Computer aided Management of Project	CEC
Disaster Management	CARITAS
Building Tele-Centre Family in Bangladesh: A workshop for the Social Entrepreneurs & Practitioners	D-NET
Human Rights & Governance Training For Strengthening Good Governance & Human Rights	Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF).
Training Facilitation & Exposure Visit on Disaster Management	CRS CARITAS
Management Information System (MIS) Training	BIM
Motivating Employees	BIM
Entrepreneurship Curriculum Development	BWCCI HUMBER
Land Reform	ALRD
Land Reform & Land Survey Training	ALRD
Advocacy Training	Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF).



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## SHINGHOR PO IS NOW FREE FROM SUPERSTITITION

I am the treasurer of Shinghor PO which is situated in Haripur within Thakurgoan district. Our village is close to the border with India but is far from the heart of the Upazilla & has no decent means of communication. For this reason, the communication with the Thana is very poor. Most of our villagers are poor, destitute & illiterate. The village is full of superstition which is causing us to lag behind the developments in current civilization. One of the beliefs of the villagers is that NGO's are

working to change their religion in the name of development. This has resulted in a negative attitude to NGO's and their work. CDA has managed to break down these beliefs by villagers observing various activities and attending various trainings. This change has resulted in the villagers gaining confidence and they have now formed 4 samities and a PO. They are performing all the activities of an independent organization. The soft hand of development has touched their hearts.

## TRAINING IS THE MEDICINE OF DEVELOPMENT

Shiallor PO is located in Haripur Thana within Thakurgoan district. Most of the villagers are illiterate & particularly needy. The cruel claw of the poverty squeezes their body & mind. The women in particular lagged behind other members of the local community. They had no income activities with the exception of a few women who have small businesses such as Muri, Chanachur and papor. They lacked proper business knowledge such as product, market survey and costs.

CDA assisted the villagers to form the PO comprising of 2 female and 2 male samities. Through CDA's intervention, the PO was provided with an opportunity to nominate participants for "Women's Entrepreneurial Training". On completion of the training the women are now able to execute a market strategy, planning and market survey of their businesses. They now run their business in the village. The women of Shaillor PO have declared that "Training is the medicine of Development".

## PO HOLD THE KEY TO DEMANDING RIGHTS

Kalimuddin, the president of Phulbari Adarshawgram PO, tells a story of demanding rights.

The people of this village, including Kalimuddin, were totally unaware of their human rights. Through the intervention of CDA the PO members are now aware of what their rights are and how to demand their rights. Through the use of local context analysis they have also learnt about the development of the socio-economic condition of their village.

To date the PO have successfully demanded 48 latrines and 100kgs of rice from the Union Parishad. In addition, they have been awarded a 2km tree plantation project on the both sides of the road through the village. Their efforts are continuing in a bid to rescue 10 Bigas khas pond.

All their successes have been realized due to their greater unity.

## THE TALE OF BASHBARI PO

Bashbari village is located in the southern corner of Ranisonkail thana, 3km away from the sadar. Poverty is the daily companion of the villagers.

The villagers became determined to change their plight. They started their activities by forming samitys so that they might create employment opportunities within the village. After completion of Leadership & Communication training they have begun coordinating with GO, NGO, LGO & Civil Society. Already, they have created employment opportunities for 3 people through their efforts to coordinate with the TNO.

"If the people continue their initiatives, they will be easily able to create sustainable employment for the villagers",

President, Bansbari PO



## SANDRAI POS IS ON THE TRACK TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT

Sandri village is located in Kaharol thana within Dinajpur district. Most of villagers are illiterate & not aware of good health & sound environment practices. It is believed that 80% of the people are poor & earn their living through day labouring. Both women & men work in the fields.

Under these circumstances the villagers formed a PO with 4 samitys. Initially they started savings activities with an interest rate of 10%. Within a few

days they were able to deposit Tk.20,000k with which they leased a pond which provided a return of Tk.44,800. Later they leased two areas of khas land from Borendra Office for a period of 3 years. Eventually, they, the people formerly deprived of rights & privilege, found their happiness.

All of this was made possible through Project Management Training with the aid of CDA.

## HEALTH

CDA has a three fold approach to the delivery of its health Programme.

Firstly CDA tackles easily preventable causes of bad health through education and awareness raising. In this respect CDA has initiated issue discussion meetings on health, safety and prevention of diseases. In the region of 4,143 issue discussion meetings have been conducted at PO level.

Secondly CDA endeavours to provide primary healthcare services in the area of greatest need, namely maternal mortality. To reduce maternal mortality, CDA facilitates training programmes for Community Maternity Practitioners (CMP) & Traditional Birth Attendance (TBA). Both these courses are targeted at training villagers to become practitioners who deliver improved services to the new mothers and ensure pre-natal & anti-natal care is provided. Eighteen CMP's & TBA's are working in CDA's working area. In addition CDA is continuing to offer its assistance to the adolescent girls' partnership with Health Promotion Limited (HPL) with the aim of reducing Iron deficiency in adolescent girls.

### HEALTH PROGRAMME ACHIEVEMENTS

■ Ensure sanitary latrines through networking	1,890
■ Ensure tube well for safe drinking water	1,009
■ PO issue discussions on sanitization	4,143
■ 100% village sanitization coverage 1	0
■ Ensure Health facilities through networking	1,200
■ Campaigns on prevention of Diarrhea	78
■ Iron tablets distributed to adolescent girls	7,526

Finally, CDA addresses peoples access to government health facilities which arises either through the lack of accessible facilities or the lack of use of existing facilities. To promote good health and health facilities the POs have established networks & alliances with the LGOs and other service providing agencies to ensure health related support. The significant achievement of the POs in gaining access to the govt. health facilities is their acquisition of sanitary latrine for the villagers and tube-wells for safe drinking water.

## OUR VILLAGE IS 100% SANITARY COVERED.

My name is Rafiqul Islam. I live in Jaogaon Village which is in number 8 Nonduar Union within Ranisonkoil Upazila, Thakurgaon District. I am an executive member of Jaogaon Peoples Organisation (PO).

Most of the villagers in Jaogaon are farmers and some are fisherman and potters. Illiterately, superstition and ill health are common amongst the villagers. One of the common causes of ill health of the villagers is due to the common practice of open

defecation. Most of the villagers didn't have a latrine and so would head to the bushes to attend the call of nature.

The situation for women was especially bad. The women of the poor families which didn't have a latrine would try to make an opportunity to use the facilities in a neighbour's house during the day. However, at night they would have to use the bushes, or any other place where they were able to hide. This was a great nuisance for the women.



During 2003 we formed our Peoples Organisation (PO) and received many different trainings from CDA. On particular training was on "Health, Nutrition and Sanitation". Approximately 35 PO members attended the course after which we decided to provide sanitary latrines for our village. Most of the participants arranged for their purchase and installation of sanitary latrines from their own resources. Through this initiative we were able to cover 35% of the households in the village.

During 2006 the govt. declared its intent to ensure 100% sanitary coverage. Through this initiative

some Union parishads freely distributed sanitary latrine to the poor. Our PO took advantage of this initiative and went to the Union Chairman to request some latrines for our village. We received 15 latrine sets from the UP and our village coverage increased to 75%. We were encourage to obtain the 100% coverage and so we start lobbying other NGOs and began awareness campaigns on Sanitation. We got another opportunity from a NGO who provided credit support for installing sanitary latrines. After discussions with the NGO staff we were finally able to ensure our village was 100% sanitary covered.

## LIVELIHOOD

The rural economy is exploitative and the market is interconnected. The poor don't have access to market due to low income and purchasing power. They are still exploited by the village money lenders.

CDA's livelihood program is designed to increase and diversify the range of livelihood activities so that people are less dependent on day labouring. In addition CDA focuses on wage rates so that where people are employed by others they receive fair remuneration in return for their efforts. The income and employment generation programme is an effort leading towards social and economic empowerment of the rural poor.

To achieve the Aim of "Food Security through Employment Creation", strategically CDA has continued the Campaign of 200 Man-days Employment Guarantee Scheme for Rural Agril Labour and pursuit of the Government to form a law commission in favour of this.

### CDA's Microcredit Programme - AT a Glance

Unions covered	80
Villages covered	765
Total number of groups	1,843
Total members	28,967
Total borrowers	21,123

Another of CDA's strategies to enhance the livelihood of its beneficiaries is through the provision of credit support to generate employment.

Credit Distribution Sectors are as follows:

- Small Business.
- Agriculture

- Livestock
- Fish Culture.
- Transportation.
- Handicraft.
- Health (CMP,TBA)
- Education.
- Housing

### Main Focus of Micro Credit Program:

CDA has reviewed its Micro Credit programme and assessed the achievements and development areas with the assistance and support from Buro Tangail. Following the recommendations from the Buro Tangail's consultant, CDA has redesigned it's Micro Credit programme. These changes are being implemented through a pilot scheme in Dinajpur Sadar Area.

### ACHIEVEMENT OF CREDIT PROGRAMME IN 2006

Weekly savings collection (Tk.)	23,19,170
Voluntary savings collection (Tk.)	4,11,810
Net saving balance (Tk.)	1,31,53,404
Loan Disbursement (Tk.)	1,52,72,000
Principle Loan Realisation (Tk.)	2,66,04,810
Service charge realization (Tk.)	26,87,922
Total loan realization (Tk.)	2,92,92,732
Principal loan outstanding (Tk.)	3,08,23,667
Service charge outstanding (Tk.)	59,01,709
Total loan outstanding (Tk.)	3,67,25,376
Member security fund collection (Tk.)	2,78,860
Member security fund distribution (Tk.)	53,000
Cumulative member security fund collection (Tk.)	7,67,900
Cumulative member security fund distribution (Tk.)	1,44,500
Member security fund balance (Tk.)	6,23,400



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#### Major Recommendation for 2006:

A long term savings scheme is a recommendation for Micro Credit programme. Under this scheme the members can save their money under on

either a weekly or monthly basis for three years, five years, ten years or longer. After completion of the respective number of years of savings, the members will get back their total savings along with the fixed interest.

### SUCCESS OF A SMALL BUSINESS VENTURE



My name is Bir Bhodro Chandra Roy, son of the late Gunodhor Chandra Roy. I live in Dhewghora village within Bochagonj Upazilla, Dinajpur District and am a member of Shetabgonj PO.

My story begins when I was admitted as a member of Murshid Hat Baboshai samity in March 2005. By January 2006 I had taken out a loan through CDA's Micro Enterprise Development Programme (MEDP) of Tk.50,000 to start a machinery hardware shop. Through the revenues generated from my new business I was able to meet the needs of my family and repay the regular instalments in the loan on time. I now have the confidence to expand my business and have applied for a further loan of Tk.60,000 from CDA. I have great hopes for the future of my business.

### FARIDA IS ABLE TO BUY A COW

My name is Farida and I live in Behapaon village which is in Bochagonj Upazilla, Dinajpur District. I belong to Shetabgonj PO and I am married to Abdur Rashid.

I was admitted to Kajol women's samity on 24th August 2004. In November 2005, a little over a year after joining the samity, I took a loan of Tk.3,000 from CDA and bought a cow. Six months later the cow delivered a male calf. I was able to collect between 2 and 2 ½ litres of milk each day from the cow through which I earned Tk.35. This money allowed me to repay the weekly instalments on my loan as well as providing some money for my family. The calf has now grown into a an ox which I hope to sell for a good price during the next Eid Ul Ahaza.



I finished repaying my loan in August 2006 and have since applied for a further loan of Tk.6,000. I am planning on using this money, along with my husbands savings, to purchase some land. I am optimistic that I can make my family more solvent through my earnings from the cow and the land.



## ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE LAND USE MANAGEMENT

Most households are dependent on the productivity of the land for their daily needs. For this reason CDA has set prioritised the related issues and "Impeding environmental degradation and counteracting its effects" has been selected as one of CDA's strategic objectives. Deterioration of the land and environment may not have a significant effect next week or even next month but will lead to disaster in future years and therefore make it difficult to break the cycle of poverty. Indeed, many of the problems faced today could have been preventable if similar issues had been given consideration in past years.

### ACHIEVEMENTS OF ENVIRONMENT & SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Mini pond culture	418
Plantation	3,99,288
Seed collection (Mango)	11,300
Compost pit	1,314
Vegetable gardening	14,318
Demonstration farm	17
Bio intensive gardening	9

CDA's Environment and sustainable land management programme focuses on sensitising the population and informing them of the issues and consequences. CDA then informs them of the alternative practices which will allow them to make a difference at a practical grass roots level. Other priority areas within this programme include mobilisations and advocacy to demand good practices at industrial and infrastructural level. Finally, CDA recognises the need for legislation to add enforcement and deterrent to embed an ecologically balanced environment.

In 1987 CDA initiated the Village Farm and Forestry Project (VFFP). The project goal was to enhance food security as well as eradicate environmental degradation. The project objective was agrarian reform with most activities focused on reducing the dependency on chemical pesticides and fertilizers. CDA has continued the activities of the VFFP project by incorporating them into its Environment & Sustainable Land management programme. During 2005 a member of CDA's staff was trained on sustainable agriculture (sponsored by ANGOC & JICA). This enhanced capacity has ensured programme activities in 2006 have been executed in a more strategic manner.

### CDA's Policy Level Contribution in recent years

#### NATIONAL LEVEL

- Agro forestry extension regulation
- NEMAP
- Agriculture Extension policy
- Monga mitigation
- Khas land distribution
- National Land Use Policy
- Food & Employment

#### INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

- Policy influence - FAO / IFAD
- Policy influence - DFID
- Policy influence - DGIS, The Netherlands



## WE USE ORGANIC FERTILIZER TO SAVE OUR ENVIRONMENT.

My name is Rahim. I am a general member of Shalbari Peoples Organisation and live in Shalbari village within Ranishankoil Upazilla.

This is my understanding of organic fertiliser. Organic fertiliser means compost fertiliser which can be made by layers of cow dung, tree leaves and stems. It normally takes one month to for this to turn into organic fertiliser. It is low cost and can save a huge amount of money compared to buying chemical fertilisers. Since the organic fertiliser come from nature, it is therefore very much environmentally friendly.

I believe we should use organic fertiliser. Our land fertility if decreasing day by day due to the use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides. The chemical fertilisers are killing the useful organisms in the soil as well as contaminating our water and air. If we use organic fertilisers we can reduce our dependency on chemical fertilisers as well as revitalising our soil and environment.



I have had personal success using organic fertiliser. I have 25 decimals of land on which I have initiated a bio intensive garden. CDA gave me assistance to do this in 2004. I grow bottle gaud, ash gaud, teasle gaud, sponge gaud, ribbed gaud, snake gaud, bitter gaud and brinjals. I have deliberately chosen organic crops so that I don't need to use any chemical fertilisers, even for pest control. Instead, for pest control I use tobacco dust and neem solution which get rid of the insects. I wasn't satisfied with the first two crops but I'm now getting better results than the other farmers. My average vegetable sales are around Tk.15,000 every three months with an expenditure of Tk.10,000. This gives me a profit of Tk.5,000 every three months. Now there are 5 families in Shalbari village practicing bio intensive gardening. We aim to get the entire village to practice bio intensive gardening and organic farming.

## EDUCATION AND CULTURE



Day by day the primary school drop out rate is reducing giving a sign of hope. However, the high school enrolment rate is not showing the corresponding increase. CDA's research, as discussed later in this report, has shown that the primary school enrolment is now 91% with a 25% dropout rate whilst secondary school enrolment is only 45%. In an endeavour to reach the dropout students CDA has maintained its partnership with BRAC for the formation of NFPE schools.



# গ্রামীণ কৃষি শ্রমজীবী মানুষের সারা বছর খাদ্য নিশ্চয়তার লক্ষ্যে বছরে কমপক্ষে ২০০ কর্ম দিবস কাজের গ্যারান্টি স্কিম চালু করতে হবে

One of the most significant problems in relation to education is its lack of value by the people who are most in need of it. As a result, commitment to realise the right to education is low and children frequently fail to complete their primary education in favour of other activities.

## NFPE SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENTS

Establishment of NFPE school	10
Number of students at NFPE schools	300
Male students	90
Female students	210
Teachers	10
Parents meetings	110
Teacher refreshers	22
Basic training for teachers	5
Basic training for staff	1
Training on school management	1
Graduated students	150
Graduated male students	45
Graduated female students	105



For girls in particular, education is rarely seen as a profitable investment and so they are found more 'useful' activities to spend their time on. The second area of intervention in CDA's education & culture programme is therefore in regards to educational awareness and conscious raising.

'Culture' has been linked to the education programme due to the many intercultural problems which are related to a lack of education in the broader sense.

The local Cultural heritage has planned a significant role in the development context and is also a matter of pride for the local people. However this cultural heritage is facing extinction due to competition from western trends.

## PO CULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS

PO library's and Information centres established	32
Flip charts developed	500
Conceptualization workshop on flipcharts (staff training)	2
PO cultural group formation	36
Cultural programmes arranged	48

CDA has made an intervention to secure the cultural heritage within its working area through the formation of cultural groups within in the PO's. In addition CDA is establishing PO library's and information centres to ensure PO members have access to such information.





## WE ARE GETTING A VARIETY OF INFORMATION THROUGH OUR JONO LIBRARY (SANTOSH KUMAR)

The Paschim Sadipur Peoples Organisation (PO) was formed in 2000. The PO is situated in Paschim Sadipur Village in number 2 Rosulpur Union, Kaharol Upazilla. Eighty five percent of the villagers are farmers. Like many other villages in Bangladesh, this village is far removed from the overall development process. This can be partially attributed to a lack of information on subjects such as sustainable agriculture, education, livelihood, health and even land related laws and legislation.

CDA helped the PO assess its contextual needs. As a result of this exercise the PO members decided to establish a library cum information centre in the village. They hoped that this centre would become the pivot to a change in the livelihoods of the villagers. In October 2006 a library with 100 books was inaugurated in the PO office through the contribution of the villagers. Many other Government and Non Government Organisations were also committed to the cause and contributed articles, newsletters, reports and other materials. The committee members are responsible for the infrastructure development and the collection of books and furniture. There are around 50 readers who borrow books with a monthly Tk.5 charge. A monthly study circle has been organised in which a PO member is assigned to read and narrate a topic chosen by the villagers. Between 15 and 25 people regularly attend and benefit from the study circle.

Day by day people are becoming more interested in the library and are making efforts to contribute towards its development. It can definitely be said that the library will be a tremendous support to the livelihoods of the people of Paschim Sadipur village as well as the members of neighboring villages.

## SOCIAL RESEARCH

CDA created a social research desk during 2005 to achieve the following objective:

"To understand the specific causes for the lack of employment opportunities within the local context & identify opportunities for greatest impact"

The causes of poverty and the violation of rights are complex and often interwoven. To fully make an impact, CDA must address the causes and not just the symptoms.

The most significant activities of the social researcher during 2006 were

- ▣ Issue identification from the context
- ▣ Conducting surveys using appropriate methodologies

### SOCIAL RESEARCH DESK ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▣ Creation of village profiles
- ▣ Food security survey
- ▣ Issue selection
- ▣ Issues and prospects for husking mills
- ▣ Survey on education status and teaching capacity
- ▣ Report on rights violations of cotton farmers



## SYNOPSIS OF A NUMBER OF VILLAGES

In Bangladesh the majority of the population approximately 80%, live in villages. Most of the villagers are poor and have little social dignity. These poor communities are the victims of exploitation, torture and destitution. They remain outside of the mainstream and suffer from hunger, malnutrition, lack of employment and lack access to proper medical care. The question repeatedly arises as to whether development of the country as a whole is possible whilst the vast majority of the population remain outside the mainstream. On analysing

the context it becomes apparent that people themselves are a resource. Emphasis should be given to utilise this resource to reduce the poverty status of the country.

### ISSUES DISCUSSED AT PO MEETINGS ARISING FROM FINDINGS OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

- ❑ Safe water & its use
- ❑ Sanitary latrines & their necessity
- ❑ Land survey and information collection
- ❑ Ecology - Environmental degradation & its causes
- ❑ Early marriage & its preclusion
- ❑ Dowry as a social disease
- ❑ Plantation and taking care of plants
- ❑ Protection of local resource & responsibilities
- ❑ Drought and counter measures
- ❑ 200 man days employment guarantee scheme around the year and its justification
- ❑ Protection of Indigenous existence
- ❑ Protection against violation of women and children and from trafficking
- ❑ Access to and participation in local Government structure / system
- ❑ Practice of people centred democracy
- ❑ Wages and Movement on wages
- ❑ Ensuring the provision of services from GO, NGO and LGO's

Based on a number of specific indices, CDA's Social research desk conducted a survey in 14 villages in Birol Upazilla, Dinajpur District. The purpose of this survey was to discover the existing causes of poverty that must be overcome as well as examining opportunities for the creation of self employment.

The survey was conducted amongst the family members of villagers with various professions using questionnaires, interviews, participatory group discussions (PGD) as well as studying case studies. After intensive analysis of the output of the research activities, the outcomes are discussed below.

### Primary and Secondary Education

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| ❑ Enrolment of children in Primary Education     | 91%   |
| ❑ Dropout before completion of Primary Education | 25%   |
| ❑ Enrolment of children in Secondary Education   | 49%   |
| ❑ Secondary school Completion rate               | < 10% |

Overall the female students are in a better position compared to male students in terms of admission to secondary schools.

### Institutional Access by the villagers

NGO's:	Women's participation is greater than that of men
Local clubs:	Male only participants
Mosques & Religious Committees:	Male only participation
School & Madrasha committees:	Negligible female participation
Village court / Shalish:	Although female UP members are present, ordinary female members have no right to talk or discuss matters



### Access to family resources

- The surveyed families had their own households but the day labourers, agril labourers and settlers have no households and live on others' land.
- The surveyed families have livestock including goats, ducks and chickens whilst the families of labourers have to hire cows and goats.
- It was observed that all families have a tendency for saving however the families of agril labourers and day labourers have more loans than they have savings.

### Savings and Loans

The savings and loans are used as follows:

- To buy food
- To repay loans and mortgages
- To make shelters and houses
- Medical treatment of family members

### Obstacles to development

The main obstacles towards the sustained development of the surveyed families were found to be:

- No guaranteed employment around the year
- Natural disasters such as draught, lean season (Monga), cold spells and flood
- Social practices such as marriage and Akika activities of deceased family members
- Sickness of family members often caused by lack of health awareness and lack of a balanced diet

### Measures to counteract the obstacles

The most common measures taken by the families to counteract the obstacles they face were found to be:

- Sale of labour in advance
- Sale of agricultural produce in advance
- Sale of poultry
- Internal migration to find work
- Receipt of loans from various sources (NGO's, relatives, local money lenders etc)

### Causes for the obstacles

It is believed that the following are some of the causes behind the obstacles:

- Agricultural work is not always available in the villages

### DAYS OBSERVED

■ International Mother Language and Language Martyrs day	21 <sup>st</sup> Feb '06
■ International Women's Day	8 <sup>th</sup> March '06
■ Independence and National Day	26 <sup>th</sup> March '06
■ Bangla New Year	14 <sup>th</sup> April '06
■ International Labour Day / May Day	1 <sup>st</sup> May '06
■ World Environment Day	5 <sup>th</sup> June '06
■ CDA's Anniversary	6 <sup>th</sup> June '06
■ World Indigenous / Adabashi Day	9 <sup>th</sup> August '06
■ Protest against women's torture	24 <sup>th</sup> August '06
■ International Literacy Day	8 <sup>th</sup> September '06
■ World Children's Day	2 <sup>nd</sup> October '06
■ World Food Day	16 <sup>th</sup> October '06
■ Begum Sufia Kamal Day	20 <sup>th</sup> November '06
■ World Disabled Day	3 <sup>rd</sup> December '06
■ Begum Rokeya Day	9 <sup>th</sup> December '06
■ International Human Rights Day	10 <sup>th</sup> December '06
■ Intellectual Martyr's Day	14 <sup>th</sup> December '06
■ Victory and National Day	16 <sup>th</sup> December '06

### FINDINGS FROM THE VILLAGE PROFILES

■ Average man days work / person / year	60 to 85
■ Average annual income / person Tk.3,300 to Tk.4,675	
■ Average income / person / day	Tk.55

- The supply of agricultural labour is massively more than the demand for labour
- Low income
- Low wages
- High inflation of commodity items
- No alternative sources of employment due to lack of industry
- Lack of skills in the workforce other than agricultural
- Limited opportunity to migrate to other areas
- Dependency on only one profession
- Limitations of earning potential of family members
- Lack of proper implementation of Government Initiatives



## ADVOCACY, RESEARCH AND COMMUNICATION

In order to visualise the output of the social researchers, an Advocacy, Communication and Research desk has been established in CDA. The responsibilities of this desk includes determining the detailed themes of Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) materials, posters and activities such as PO discussions. The Advocacy, Research and Communication desk tailors advocacy campaigns to the specific rights based issues and works hand in hand with the social research desk with an external focus.

### POLICY ADVOCACY UTILISING PRESS & ELECTRONIC MEDIA

#### Media campaign on 1 issue

Local newspaper articles	2
National newspaper articles	1
National magazine articles	1
Local cable TV articles	1
Press releases	16

#### Mobilisation events

Upazilla level events	7
Consistency level events	2
Case study preparation (4 issues)	4
Rally Gatherings	84

### ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ADVOCACY DESK

Printing of BCC materials	
Posters printed on 5 issues	13,000
Leaflets printed on 2 issues	8,000
Calendars printed	500
Kit boxes	500
Stickers printed on 11 issues	11,000
New Year cards printed	3,000

### Policy advocacy issues in 2006

- Sources of Employment creation in Poverty Eradication
- National Budget Discussions on the marginalised in 2006-2007
- Ensuring the safety and security of future of the Indigenous / Adabashi community
- Obligations to prevent child trafficking
- Conceptualisation meetings on land survey

## SOURCES OF EMPLOYMENT CREATION IN THE FIGHT FOR POVERTY ERADICATION

A seminar and discussion meeting on "Source of Employment Creation in Poverty Eradication" was held in Ranishakoil Upazilla within Thakurgaon District. The seminar was jointly organised by the Federation of PO's and Community Development Association (CDA) in which Mr Md. Moshle Uddin, Divisional Commissioner of Rajshahi, was the chief guest. The seminar was chaired by Mr Prem Kumar. During the seminar a memorandum was submitted to the Divisional Commissioner on 15 issues by the members of the Federation of PO's. The memorandum included the demand for a 200 man-days employment guarantee scheme for Rural Agril Labour.





গ্রামীণ কৃষি শ্রমজীবী মানুষের সারা বছর খাদ্য নিশ্চয়তার লক্ষ্যে

বছরে কমপক্ষে ২০০ কর্ম দিবস কাজের প্যারান্টি স্বাক্ষর চালু করতে হবে

During his speech, the chief guest gave importance to the area of Agricultural development in poverty eradication. He assured the members of the Federation of PO's that consideration would be given to the issues written in the memorandum. He also gave the farmers encouragement in respect to taking loans and training on agriculture from Government facilities. He mentioned the potential for Thakurgaon District as a food production district in which the farmers could grow surplus food grain for the rest of the country. He suggested that if we can increase the purchasing power of the farmers then poverty eradication would be easier.

Special guest Mr Gazi Mizanur Rahaman, Deputy Commuissioner of Thakurgaon District, gave his assurance that he would work towards rehabilitation of the cotton farmers and listen to their demands.

A.T.M. Sirajul Islam, the Superintendant Engineer of "Borendro Bohumukhi Unnoyan Krottipokha", Thakurgaon Unit-2 was also a special guest at the seminar. The other guests included Mr Golum Faruque, Police Super - Thakurgaon and UNO Mr A.K.M. Aminur Rahaman.

The Executive Director of Community Development Association (CDA), Mr Shah I Mobin Jinnah, was the Chief facilitator of the seminar. Other participants included 5 UNO's from Thakurgaon District, 15 UP Chairmen and members from Ranishankoil Upazilla, Political leaders, Journalists, members from civil society and representatives from Government and No Government Organisations.

Asst. Professor Anwarul Islam, English Department of Ranisonkoil Degree College presented his Article on the "Problems and Prospects of Sugarcane, Water Melon and Maize in Ranisonkoil Upazila". Asst. Professor Tajul Islam, Bangla Department of Ranisonkoil Degree College presented his article on "Past, Present, Future, Challenges and Prospects of Local Industry in Ranisonkoil Upazila". Journalist and President of Ranisonkoil Press Club Mr. Syed Merajul Islam presented his article on "Poverty Reduction and Our Responsibilities". Mr. Ali Ahasan, Journalist presented an article on "Land Use: Cotton Farming & Other", The Daily Prothom Alo. Coordinator (Institution Building) presented his article on "Opportunities of Employment and Situation of Khas land-pond and Water bodies". Social Researcher Community Development Association (CDA) presented an article on "Village People are made destitute for lack of employment". A short cultural presentation was staged at the ending of the seminar.

## POS PROTEST AGAINST LAND SURVEY CORRUPTION

The land survey began in the middle of 2006 in various unions of Ranishankoil Thana in Thakurgaon District. Due to a lack in awareness and little knowledge of the land survey, the villagers were exploited and illegal bribes were extorted from them. The land surveyors took advantage of the weak position of the villagers and cheated them of money in return for the settlement records. The surveyor extorted Tk.13,00,000 for 500 people in Bhornia block.





## গ্রামীণ কৃষি শ্রমজীবী মানুষের সারা বছর খাদ্য নিশ্চয়তার লক্ষ্যে বছরে কমপক্ষে ২০০ কর্ম দিবস কাজের গ্যারান্টি কিম-চালু করতে হবে

The Peoples Organisations in the concerned areas of Bhornia and Dharmagar block # 1, Dharmogar Union in Ranihankoil Thana, Thakurgain District peacefully obstructed the work of the surveyors in protest against their malpractice.

The chairman of Moshaldangi PO organised other PO members, teachers and members of civil society to protest against the irregularities. The assembled group had planned a meeting on the evening of 28th July with Ranihankoil TNO in preparation to take action against the surveyors and demand the refund of the villagers money. However, on the morning of 28th July the accused surveys fled, leaving all their clothing and belongings behind.

The PO members later traced the surveyors and detained them in a shop. The Upazilla settlement officer released them after an agreements were made to return the people's money and that new surveyors would be appointed to complete the rest of the work in the affected area.

Additionally, members of Porabari, Garpara, Betbari and Chikny PO's protested against land survey corruption incidents in which the surveyors took money and other assets in return for providing settlement records. The PO members demanded that the officers carried out the survey without payment as per the Government of Bangladesh's policy. Whilst the surveyors didn't refuse the POs' proposals, they later began to cheat on the villagers on a daily basis. On the 24th July the PO members besieged the surveyors and pressurised them to realize their demands. Due to this pressure two of the surveyors absconded that night leaving behind their belongings. The rest of the surveyors followed them the following night.

### PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION (PME)

The purpose of the PME department is to provide effective support in regard to information, decision making and activities executed by the CDA personnel.

The PME department has a critical role to play in increasing the effectiveness of CDA's programmes and projects. It is the department responsible for facilitating the planning processes, tracking progress versus targets and assessing the effectiveness of activities. Although the PME department is not core in the sense of actually implementing development work at the field level, it is a vital support system to enable the core work to be done.

#### ACHIEVEMENTS IN PLANNING

- Preparation and review of CDA's annual plan
- Preparation of the annual plan for ERF&EPP
- Quarterly review plan for CDA and for ERF&EPP project
- Facilitation of POs Annual Planning

#### PME Activities

Typical PME activities in CDA are as follows:

**YEARLY PLANNING:** Facilitate workshops to set detailed programme plans and targets for the forthcoming year

**PROJECT PLANNING:** Planning projects to supplement the programme where an intervention is required and preparing the associated proposal documentation. Preparation of log frames allowing projects to be monitored and evaluated during and after implementation.

**MIS:** Facilitate practical use of MIS and review systems by the programme personnel

**TRAINING:** Ensure continuous follow-up of the in-house staff and group members training activities and provide feedback and suggestions about the utility and impact.

**REPORTS:** Generate monthly reports from the field offices MIS and submit to the concerned sectors.

#### ACHIEVEMENTS IN MONITORING & EVALUATION

- Monitoring of PO activities and plans
- Monitoring of training at PO level
- MIS monitoring
- Issue based activity monitoring
- Monitoring activities of the UCC's, TCC's and FPO's
- PO grading
- Integrated activities monitoring
- Evaluation of CDA's DESH project



#### TRAINING FACILITATION BY PME FOR CDA'S STAFF

Training on strategic planning (2 courses)	76 staff
Training on participatory monitoring & evaluation (2 courses)	64 staff

Additional reporting is done at half yearly and annual intervals. Unless specified otherwise projects will normally be reported at mid term and a final report at the closing of project.

STUDY: Conduct studies such as GIS (mapping), participatory rural appraisal (PRA), and impact

assessment (IA) to assess the baseline and progress or impact of projects.

### POURIA PEOPLES ORGANISATION SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENTS THEIR PLAN

Pouria village is located in number 3 Mukundopur Union with Kaharol Upazilla, Dinajpur District. The village based Peoples Organisation was founded in March 2003 soon after which the villagers began to observe the strength of their unity and discipline.

Puria PO's vision is to eradicate poverty from their village. To this end, they developed their annual organisation plan with the objective of employment creation. Their main issue for 2006 was local resource mobilisation. Activities for the year included savings collection and loan disbursement for the group members, plantation, Executive Committee meetings, General Body meetings, Day observations and establishing their office.

The group met 100% of their planned activities for 2006. They collected savings of Tk.33,000 and disbursed loans of Tk.23,000 for the collective savings. Eleven people are employed through this initiative. They have made an agreement with the Union Parishad for roadside plantation and have since planted 2,176 trees over a distance of 3 Kilometres. Additionally the PO members prevented an early marriage, gained and distributed amongst the villagers 15 sanitary latrines from the UP. Other achievements by the PO are as follows:

Secured rice ration cards	70
Secured VGD card from the UP	6
Secured VGF card from the UP	17
Acquired blankets from an NGO	5
Secured old age allowance from the UP	7
Secured widows allowance from the UP	5
Rice support to establish their office from the UP	1 Tonne
Acquired winter cloths from the UP for the hard core poor	10

Pouria PO had a successful year in 2006 as did many other PO's.





## CHILD PROTECTION: COMMUNITY MECHANISM AND NATIONAL POLICY

CDA has taken the child protection issue as a fundamental component in the design and implementation of various programmes. The main instrument for the implementation of this policy is through its Child Protection Policy through which CDA's staff demonstrate their sincerity in protecting child rights.

The principal beneficiaries of this project are children, especially those who have come into contact with the law. Around 200 children (150 boys and 50 girls) who had come into contact with the law and benefited through CDA's project.

Parents of these children were informed by the Government and Non Government staff about the Children's Act as well as about other Government initiatives being taken to release detained children. These organisations had themselves become aware of the Children's Act through meetings and workshops in which more than 600 people had been present and in which the participants had been orientated on their duties and responsibilities to children.

In addition to the above activities, around 20,000 NGO group members in 8 project districts learnt about the main issues associated with Juvenile Justice through the work of CDA's staff and the staff of network NGO's.

### THE FOLLOWING DEMANDS HAVE ARISEN AT VARIOUS LEVELS

- The necessity to rehabilitate released children into society
- To increase understanding of the Children's Act 1974
- To demand the identification of roles and responsibilities of the Government, NGO's and civil society in ensuring the immediate release and rehabilitation of children
- To increase the understanding of CDA's group members on child rights
- To protect children from violence, abuse and exploitation
- To provide legal support to children in contact with the law

### MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

□ Children released from jail	More than 200
□ Assigned juvenile courts functioning	8
□ Task force meetings	80
□ NGO's included in Juvenile Justice network	70
□ Upazilla workshops	7
□ Lists collected of detailed and released children	96

- Poster awareness campaign on the necessity for children's rehabilitation in the society rather than detention in jail.
- Upazilla level workshop with Government, Non Government officials and civil society
- Concept paper sharing with Government, Non Government and community members on Juvenile Justice.

- Network meetings with like minded NGO's, Government and civil society.
- Issue based discussion on children's rights with members of Peoples Organisations in CDA's working area
- Formation of Childrens groups at PO level and discussion on child protection policy with PO members

## DISABLED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Disabled people are often discriminated against in society and are marginalised in the development process. CDA considered this issue and in response it initiated its Disabled Effort for Self Help (DESH) project in January 2004 with funding assistance from Abilis Foundation, Finland.

The DESH project was completed at the beginning of 2006. Realising the continuing need of the disabled people, CDA continued to implement activities in its Dinajpur District municipality working area.

### DISABLED PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE

□ Disabled survey completed in villages	235
□ Disabled people identified	1,388
□ Disabled Samity members	1161
□ Disabled federations formed	1
□ Conceptualization meeting on disability for staff	6
□ Meeting on enhancement of disabled living standards	1



The main intervention from CDA in respect to the Disabled programme is the formation of disabled sub groups within the POs and building up a greater alliance for the disabled people. To prepare for this a survey was conducted throughout CDA's working area to identify the disabled people in the villages and to bring them under the umbrella of CDA's Institution Building programme.

CDA is also keen for its staff to have the right perception on the disabled and so therefore conducted a number of internal conceptualisation meetings. This enabled the staff to understand the context and better facilitate the POs on the specific issues. Through these initiatives the POs have become more concerned about the rights of disabled people complementing the comprehensive results achieved through previous initiatives within CDA's working area.

#### RESULTS OF THE DISABLED PROGRAMME

- Allowances received for disabled people 20
- Schooling programme for disabled children 15
- Medical services provided to disabled people 5
- Supply of physical aid to disabled people 10
- Arranged the supply of disabled certificates for all the disabled people from social welfare

### ACHIEVING DISABLED CERTIFICATES FROM THE CIVIL SURGEON

My name is Mst. Tanzida Pervin Shima and I am a member of "Norton Digonto Disabled Association". The association is based in ward 3, one of the pioneers of the disabled associations in Dinajpur Municipality area.



One day, the members of our group went to the Civil Surgeons office in Dinajpur to demand disabled certificates but our request was refused.

On 20th August 2006 we called on the Additional District Commissioner in charge (A.D.C) to raise our problems as well as the issue of the refusal from the civil surgeons office to provide the certificates. After hearing our issues, Mr S.M.Ehsan Kabir (ADC General) phoned the civil surgeons office and instructed them to issue the certificates as well as to arrange monthly board meetings with the disabled people. Whilst not expressing any opinion at the

time, the civil surgeon later arranged the first Board meeting in October 2006 and then arranged the disabled certificates for the members of "Norton Digonto Disabled Association".

Meanwhile the District Commissioner of Dinajpur officially ordered the civil surgeon to arrange a Board meeting in the 1st week of each month and which was then communicated to the group members.

Before the intervention it had been rumoured that the disabled members had had to pay Tk.1,000 to get a certificate but now, due to the actions of the disabled associations the civil surgeon has been providing them free of charge.

### ANIRBAN DISABLED GROUP

There are 10 disabled groups working in Dinajpur municipality area under the supervision of CDA's DESH project. One of the groups is "Anirban Disabled Group" which is situated in ward number 11 and was formed on 9th January 2005.

After the formation of the group the members wanted to actively be involved in the demand for the rights of disabled people as well as creating awareness amongst disabled people about their rights. After a year had passed it was noticed that the group members were becoming less regular in their attendance of the



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meetings. After assessment it was found that the guardians of the disabled people were less interested in attending the group meetings because they thought CDA should provide financial support as were their expectations from other government or charity organisations.

It was found that the guardians of the disabled people were less interested in the right of the disabled people but were primarily concerned with financial support. However, CDA's strategy is different from other organisations. It is concerned with enhancing the capacity of disabled people and enabling them to demand their rights in order to bring

about a sustainable change to society and the life of disabled people.

Due to the completion of the DESH project, CDA is not in a position to be able to provide the staff to reorganise the group and so unfortunately the group continues to become less active. Recently it has been observed that only 4 to 5 members attend the meetings on a regular basis with other people attending irregularly.

## CDA ENTERPRISE

### Introduction to CDA Enterprise

In order to reducing the power of the middle class who otherwise take control of the market, CDA has a number of small enterprise activities. The objective of these activities is to ensure its customers receive a fair price for their product. An additional and significant benefit of the enterprise activities is they require both skilled and unskilled labour hence increasing employment opportunities for the local poor people.

### HUSKING MILL

CDA operates a manual husking mill with a daily production capacity of 1,200Kg. The mill operates 365 days per year and employees both permanent and casual staff.

❑ Rice processed	4, 84,200 KGs.
❑ Employment Generate through Husking Mill	9,090 Man-days.

### MILK CHILLING CENTRE

CDA purchases milk from local farmers and, after testing and chilling, sells it to the bulk market. The chilling centre has a capacity of 500 litres per day.

❑ Milk bought & sold	28,172 Litres.
❑ Regular Beneficiaries	27 Families.

### TRAINING CENTRE

CDA has two training centres, the main one is situated in a natural environment adjacent to the historically famous Kanta Jee (Kantagee) Temple and is close to the Himalayan piedmont plain. It is located on the west side of the Dinajpur- Panchagarh



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highway. There is residential accommodation for 150 trainees, 16 guest rooms, 4 training rooms, several small discussion rooms and a wide spread playing grounds. Sports and amusement materials are also available. We provide quality, nutritious and international foods as and when necessary. The second training centre is located in Ranisonkoil in a rural environment. There is accommodation for almost 50 people with modern training facilities available. Both training centres are situated in beautiful natural surroundings and they attract many other organizations in addition to CDA's own busy training schedule.



- 1,000 guests from other organisations
- 21,000 persons hosted in total during the year

## NURSERY

CDA has a small nursery at its central training centre. The nursery has approximately 20,000 plants which it sells in the local markets.

- 210 Man days employment were created at
- CDA's nursery

## CHESTA



"Chesta" the People's voice. Since 1992 CDA has initiated Chest as monthly news paper. Chest usually played as an advocacy role in contextual issues as well as the success stories of the rural poor.

During 2006 CDA's Mass Media department has published 33600 number of copies of Chesta. Chesta always plays a proper advocacy role to demand right on Food & Employment for the poor and deprive people. The main intent to Chesta is policy reform in favor of Poor People.



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## FINANCIAL LAYOUT

### TREASURER'S NOTES



CDA has passed another challenging year without core funding except a package of activities with holistic approach for three years namely Ensuring Right to Food & Employment of Poor People (ERF & EPP) funded by Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF) and Another project is Child Protection: Community Mechanism and National Policy (CPNP) supported by Save the Children (UK). Besides some small projects are being operated with the small grants from BRAC, GK and CDA's own efforts.

According to the provision, ensuring transparency and accountability in all of its organizational systems regular internal and external auditing by a CA/Firm includes the CDA's financial policy which recognizes the cost sharing from the internal source as well as from its own income. The accumulated fund has been decreased to some extent in some projects due to increase of expenditure and prize hiking in the market during 2006. The Fund Management during the year has been reflected in the audited accounts there in.

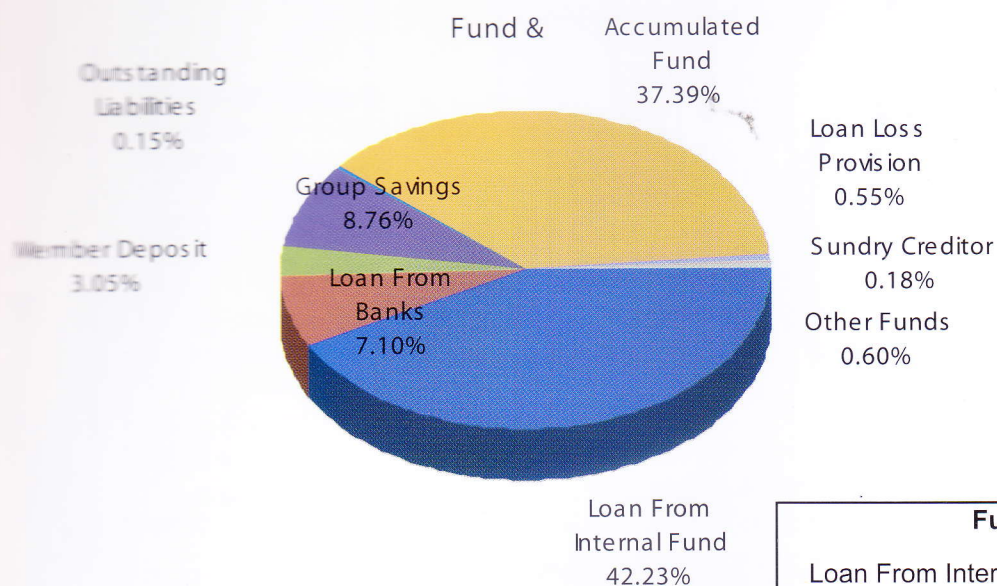
I would like to convey my best regards and congratulations to MJF & SC-UK, CDA's Stakeholders, beneficiaries, GB & EC members and staff members for their dedication and best efforts in managing the finance systematically during the Year.

With Regards

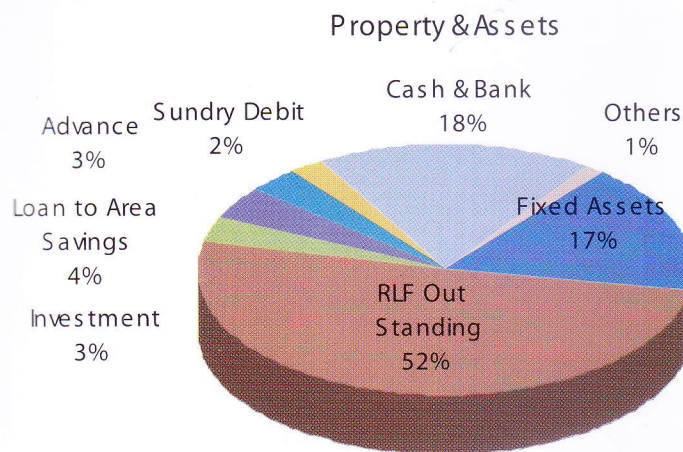
Adv. Azizul Islam  
Treasurer.



## FUND & LIABILITIES



## PROPERTY & ASSETS



### Fund & Liabilities

Loan From Internal Fund	59642570
Loan From Banks	10021446
Member Deposit	4314197
Group Savings	12365773
Outstanding Liabilities	209936
Accumulated Fund	52802163
Loan Loss Provision	778970
Sundry Creditor	257973
Other Funds	845102

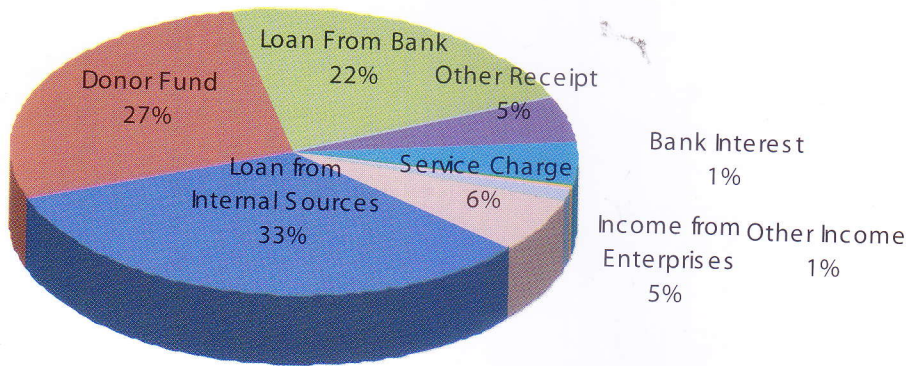
### Property & Assets

Fixed Assets	10157672
RLF Out Standing	31005083
Investment	2017420
Loan to Area Savings	2682143
Advance	1931713
Sundry Debit	1460860
Cash & Bank	10922328
Others	901814



## RECEIPT

Receipt

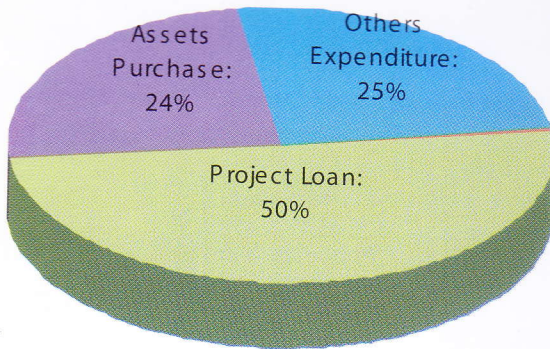


### Receipts

Loan from Internal Sources	27991496
Donor Fund	22963307
Loan From Bank	18321446
Other Receipt	4340989
Income from Enterprises	4116707
Bank Interest	488427
Other Income	1144328
Service Charge	5285668

## PAYMENTS

Payment



### PAYMENTS

Fund Transfer:	552653
Project Loan:	49645672
Assets Purchase:	24263101
Others Expenditure:	24690641.08



## AUDITORS REPORT

এরশাদউল্যা পাটওয়ারী এন্ড কোং  
Irshadullah Patwary & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

92, D.I.T. Road (3rd floor)  
Malibagh, Dhaka-1217  
Phone : 9331758 & 01199-847020

### AUDITORS REPORT

The Executive Committee,  
Community Development Association (CDA)  
Upashahar, Block-1,  
Dinajpur

We have audited accompanying **Balance Sheet** of the **General Account** as of **31st December 2006** and the related **Receipts & Payments and Income & Expenditure Account** for the year then ended. The preparation of these financial statements is the responsibility of the projects management of CDA. Our responsibility is to express an independent opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing as adopted in Bangladesh. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis of our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements refer to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the above mentioned program as of **31st December 2006** and of the results of its operation audits Receipts & Payments for the year then ended in accordance with International Accounting Standards as adopted in Bangladesh and comply with the foreign Donations (Voluntary Activities) Regulation Ordinance 1978 and other applicable laws and regulations.

Dated:



  
Irshadullah Patwary & Co.  
Chartered Accountants



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## MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



Dr Halida Hanum Akhter  
Chairperson



Mr. Farhatul Islam  
Vice Chairperson



Ad. Mr. Azizul Islam  
Treasurer



Ms Laila Chowdhury  
Member



Dr A.S.M. Shaidullah Chowdhury  
Member



Ms. Rashida Begum  
Member



Prof. Dulal Chandra Biswas  
Member



Mr Shah-I-Mobin Jinnah  
Executive Officio

## CDA Executive Committee 2006-2008



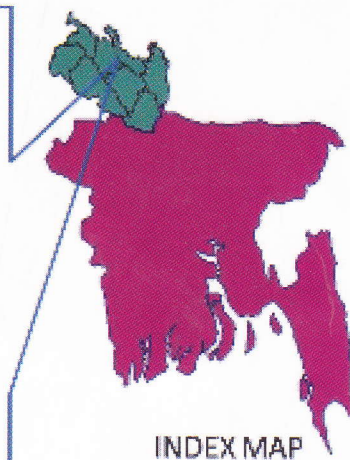
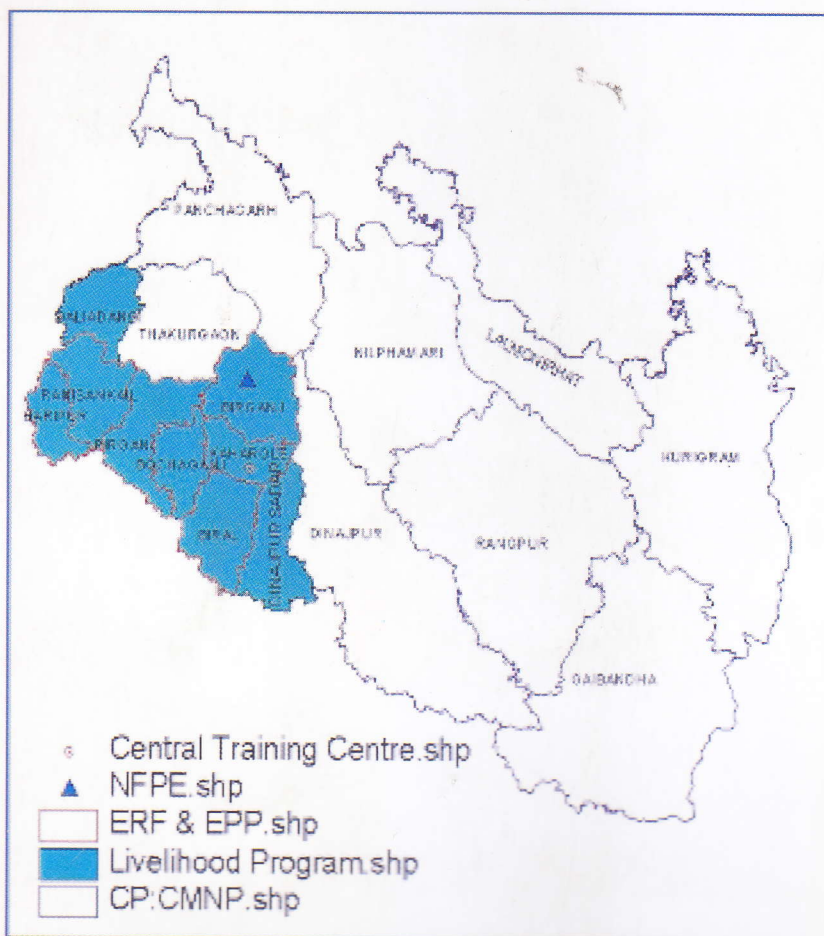


**Memorandum Submitted To Divisional Commissioner  
By Federation of People Organisations (FPO's)  
In Source for Employment Creation in Poverty Eradication**

1. Ensure 200 man days employment guarantee scheme around the year for rural Agril labour to ensure food security for poor rural labourers.
2. Local Resource: Facilitate the poor to conserve, cultivate and distribute Khas land, Fallow land, Enemy Property, Ponds and Forest resource.
3. Take steps towards the mitigation of complexities of legitimacy in the cases of landless poor
4. The Government should take the initiative to recover the land that was distributed amongst the cotton farmers.
5. The embankment land of the Bhujahar Ponds should be distributed amongst the landless people and income generating projects should be initiated.
6. There should be an initiative to lease ponds in an easy and flexible way amongst the poor through the Peoples Organisations of Borendra Bohumukhi Unnoyon Kortipokkha in an effort to generate employment and increase income.
7. In order to ensure food security
  - a. Regularly distribute VGF cards amongst the poor people
  - b. Continue the Project Food for Work
  - c. Instigate Palli Rationing to ensure cheap prices throughout the year
  - d. Distribute village rationing dealerships amongst the poor
  - e. Take initiatives to prevent spoiled and damaged food
8. Take steps to prevent the extinction of local industries by the generation of employment by the local government.
9. Take control of the local market and take initiatives to stabilise the price of goods
10. Rehabilitate the Indigenous and Adabashi people in separate housing projects and ensure the safety the community including their indigenous culture
11. The local government should ensure the weaker people have access to legal support
12. Ensure appropriate measures are taken to stop trafficking of women and children and to stop terrorism
13. Initiate the establishment of a convergence mechanism with the local government / administration, PO's / civil society and NGO representatives. There should be mutual discussion, opinion sharing, local planning, project implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Help develop an alternative facilitating structure.
14. Ensure support is provided to the produce farmers and businessmen to enable market expansion for local produce. Take steps to implement employment generating projects and ensure that there is a lump sum for local government in this respect in the national budget.
15. Take an initiative to takeover the bounding of sugarcane farmers and molasses producers.



## CDA's Working Area



### Program Coverage

- 8 Districts of Rajshahi Division
- 15 Upazilla (Directly)
- 726 Villages
- 436 Village Based POs.
- 56,161 PO members
- 186000 beneficiaries (64% female)

## POVERTY ERADICATION AND PEOPLES EMPOWERMENT



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